



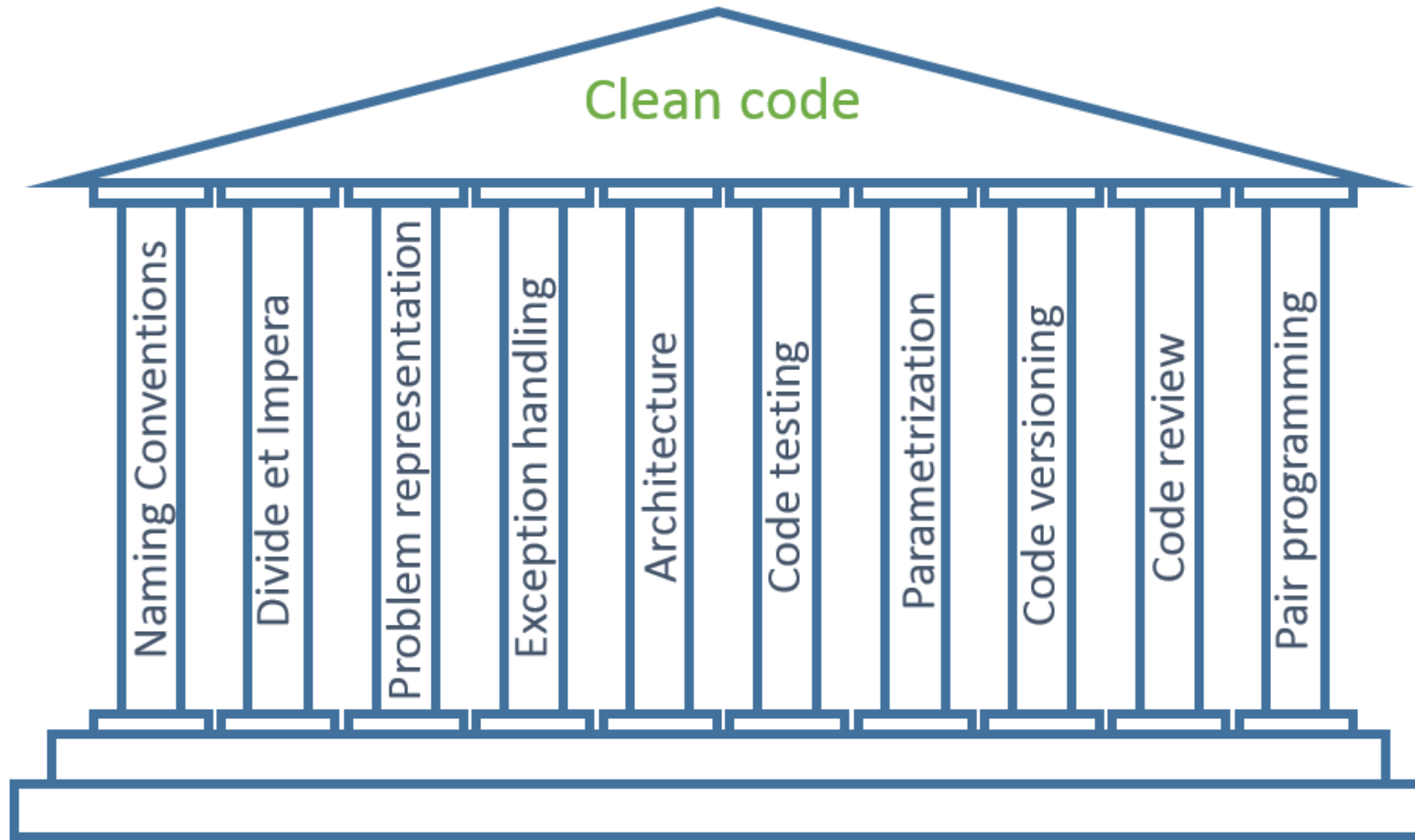
Java Workshop on COMSOL FEM Automated Workflow

**THE
STEAM**

Outline

- STEAM conventions
- FEM workflow
- Magnet as a composition of physical domains
- The example of coil domain
 - Identification of handles for Geometry and Properties
- Proposal for an API-free low level

STEAM conventions - good coding practices



9 July 2015, Clean code development workshop, jointly with MPE/MS
13 Aug 2015, Object oriented programming workshop, jointly with MPE/MS



Code Repository
Code Review
Continuous Integration

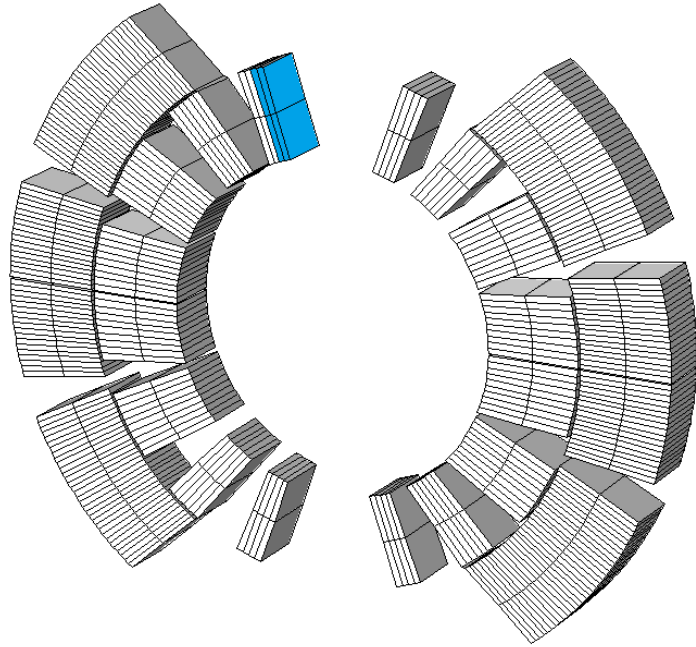


Static code analysis



Daily stand-up
meetings @10AM

FEM workflow



User's Input
Magnet features



Numerical Engine 



 COMSOL
API



model

C-functions
Material Properties



Solver

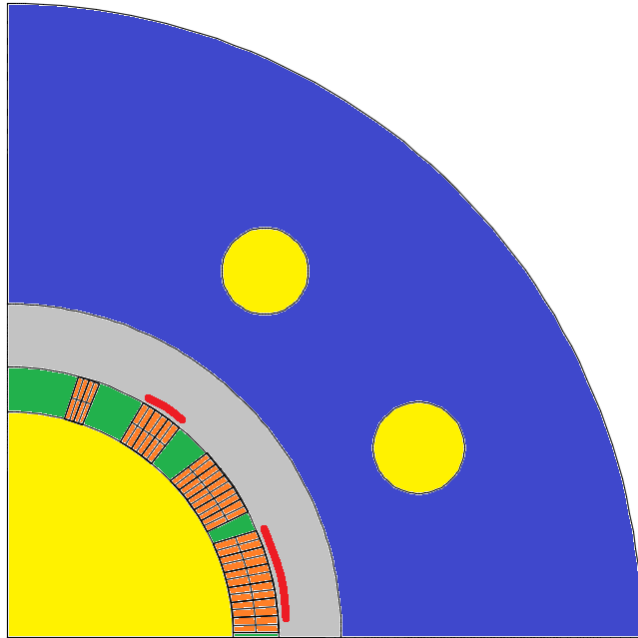


Post-processing



- 320 domains (cable cross sections)
- Domain-dependent equations
- GUI workflow risky, slow, error-prone
- **Automation as solution**

Magnet - Natural composition of Domains



Air
Iron yoke
Steel collar
Quench heaters
Coil
Structural wedges
...

Each Domain has the following properties:

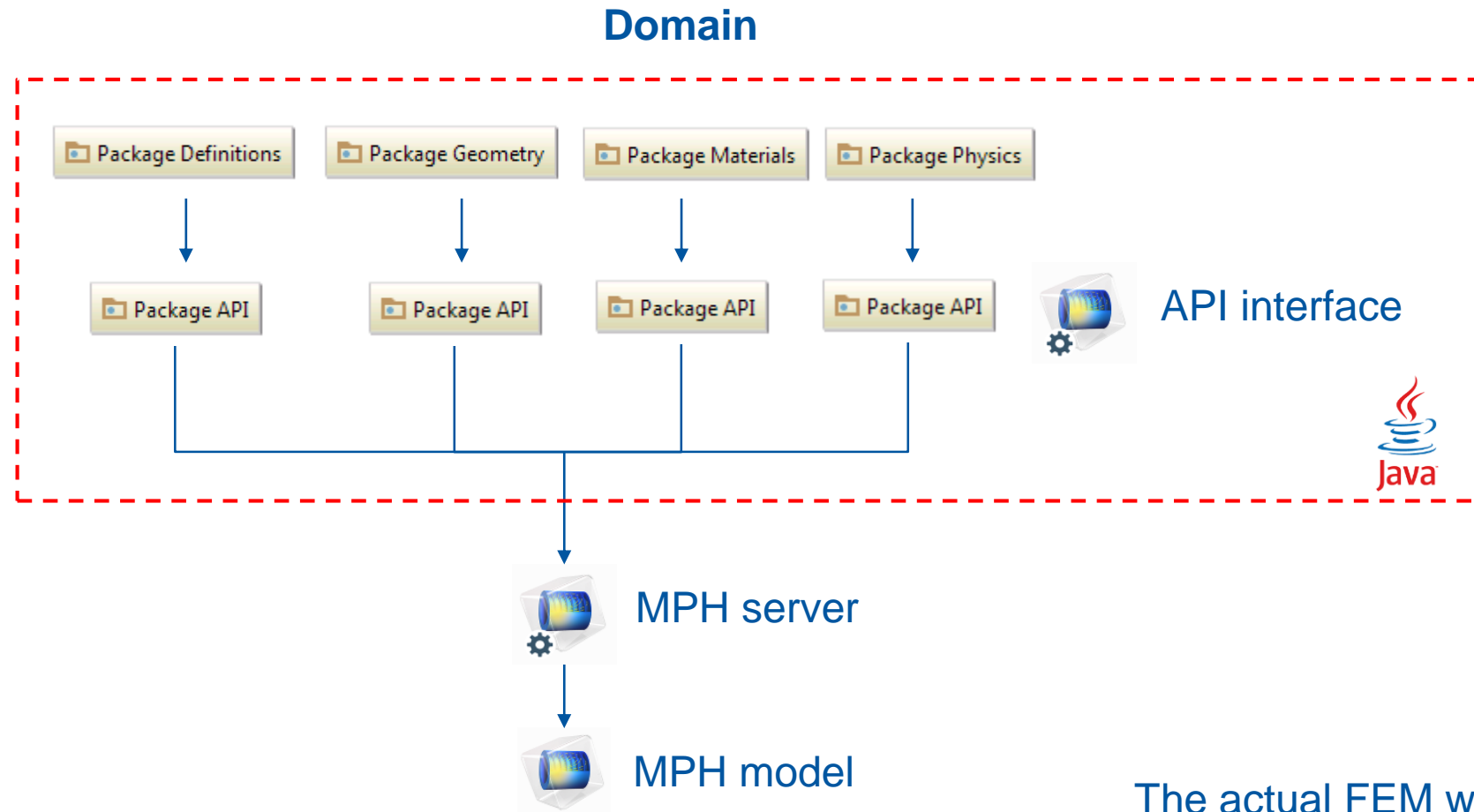
- **Geometry**
e.g. points, lines, surfaces, volumes
- **Material**
e.g. copper, iron, polymide
- **Physics**
e.g. Ampere's law, External Current Density, Heat souce

IF every domain is assigned with these three properties, the model can be processed with a FEM tool.

Domain representation in Java

The architecture is inspired by the COMSOL one

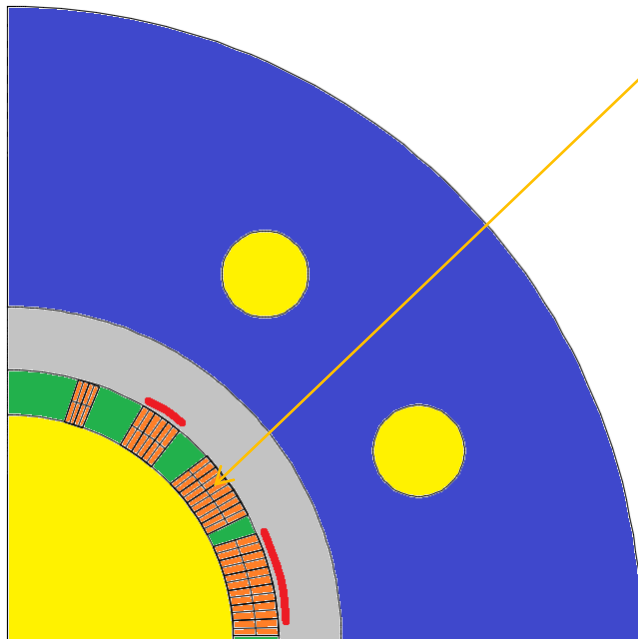
- Component 1 (comp1)
 - Definitions
 - geom1
 - Materials
 - Magnetic Fields (mf)
 - Heat Transfer in Solids (ht)
 - Multiphysics
 - Mesh 1
 - Results



The actual FEM workflow is tightly coupled to COMSOL

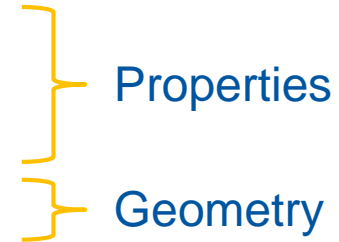
The example of coil domain

Domain: A composition of **elements**, which **differ** in geometry but **share** the same Material and Physics.



Coil domain

- Unique label
- Made by a *Material*
- Implements some *Physics Laws*
- Contains the element *Coil (1)*



- *Coil* is made of *Windings (4)*
 - *Windings* is made of *HalfTurns (6,4,3,2)*
 - *HalfTurns* is made of *Polygons (6,4,3,2)*

Bottom Line: *Polygon* is an elementary geometrical concept

Geometry API: The polygon example

Definition

Plane, convex figure that is bounded by a finite chain of straight line segments closing in a loop

Consequences

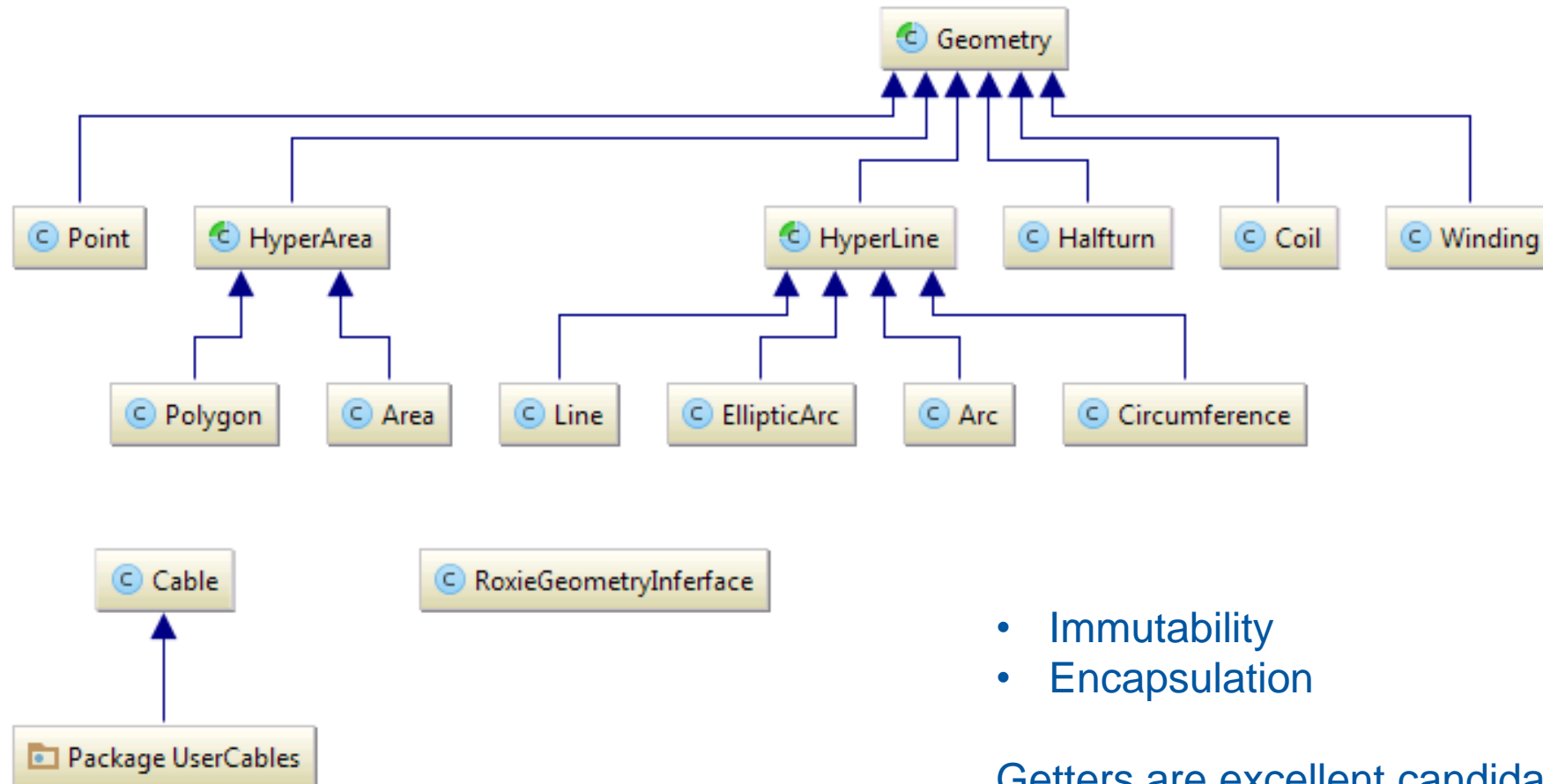
- Independent from any code or API
- API reflects the definition, so polygon is a general handle for any low-level implementation

```
public void createPolygon(Model mph, String label, Polygon poly) {
    String localFeatureLabel = "Polygon";
    mph.geom(geomName).create(label, localFeatureLabel);
    mph.geom(geomName).feature(label).label(label);
    mph.geom(geomName).feature(label).set("source", "table");

    Point[] parray = poly.extractVertices();

    for (int point_i = 0; point_i < parray.length; point_i++) {
        mph.geom(geomName).feature(label).setIndex("table", parray[point_i].getX() + "", point_i, 0);
        mph.geom(geomName).feature(label).setIndex("table", parray[point_i].getY() + "", point_i, 1);
    }
    mph.geom(geomName).feature(label).set("selresult", "on");
    mph.geom(geomName).feature(label).set("selresultshow", "all");
}
```

Geometry UML Class Diagram



- Immutability
- Encapsulation

Getters are excellent candidates as handles!

Handles for the remaining properties

- Geometry helps in defining general java objects (e.g. a circle) that can be associated to a handle
- This is not the case for the remaining properties, e.g. Materials and Physics Laws.
- The coding of Materials and Physics Laws is widely tailored on the requirements from COMSOL API that requires mostly strings.

```
public void addNodeExternalCurrentDensity(Model mph, String nodeLabel, String[] J_xyz){
    mph.physics(physName).create(nodeLabel, "ExternalCurrentDensity", 2);
    mph.physics(physName).feature(nodeLabel).label(nodeLabel);
    mph.physics(physName).feature(nodeLabel).set("Je", J_xyz);
}
```

```
public void addCp(Model mph, String label, String value) {
    mph.material(label).propertyGroup("def").set("heatcapacity", value);
}
```

The code converts the user's input (e.g. external current density) in a set of strings, used as arguments in the related API implementation.

Proposal for an API-free architecture

Real-time
model
building

Use input



Model
Builder



Offline
model
building

Strings

Strings

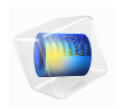
API interface



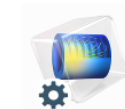
MPH server



MPH model



MACRO that tabulates
the API instructions on
an external file



GetDP

Interpreter/compiler



Example of Implementation

... From an API-based low level

```
public void addCp(Model mph, String label, String value) {  
    mph.material(label).propertyGroup("def").set("heatcapacity", value);  
}
```

... To a String-based Low level

```
public void addCp(Model mph, String label, String value) {  
    String commandLine = String.format("model.material(%s).propertyGroup(\"def\").set(\"heatcapacity\",%s)",name, value);  
    ExternalFile.NewLine.Write(commandLine)  
}
```

Instructions are sent to a .txt file that can be compiled later by the FEM solver
(.txt can be verisoned, maintainability of the library of models)

```
4 model.material("Copper").propertyGroup("def").set("heatcapacity", 500[J/kg/K] )
```



www.cern.ch